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England in the Last Century.

(Concluded from page 91.)

Meanwhile the mineral wealth of England, which had lain hid, or been but partially brought to light, for centuries, began to make itself felt. That coal was abundant there were probably few intelligent Englishmen who were not aware, yet the expense of removing it even a few miles from the pit's mouth rendered it, for all the practical purposes of life, up to the year 1760, comparatively worthless. There was then only one canal in the country, if the deepening of the Sanky Brook can be spoken of as a canal. It passed through a district where no obstructions presented themselves, and as far as it went—only a few miles—conferred vast benefits on the district. But everywhere else, roads impassable except to pack-horses in winter, or in the height of summer to heavy wagons, put quite beyond the reach of the beasts of England's infant industry the means of going forward in the way of improvement. In this year the idea presented itself to Francis, third Duke of Bridgewater, of attempting to do on a large scale what the deepeners of Sanky Brook had done on a small. He proposed, if possible, to connect his coal-fields at Worsley with the town of Manchester by a canal constructed on a scale so vast that the most accomplished engineers of the day pronounced the scheme to be absolutely utopian. Worsley was separated from Manchester by nine miles of broken country,—a broad river intersecting the line by which the canal was to be carried forward; and how to overcome the obstacles presented first by a successions of hills, and next by the bed of the Irwell—that was a point which no reasonable man would undertake to grapple with. How it was grappled with and to what purpose, M. Smiles, in his interesting *Life of Brindley*, has well told. Before the daring of that self-taught genius all difficulties melted away. Hills were tunneled; over the Irwell an aqueduct was thrown, of sufficient height to admit of the passage beneath of masted vessels; and Manchester, with its 40,000 inhabitants, was enabled in 1761, to supply itself with fuel at less than half the cost which had been incurred the year before. To extend the canal to Liverpool, and thereby connect that seaport with Manchester, was the next great scheme taken up and executed. Others followed which it is not necessary to particularise here, till by-and-by between each populous English town and almost all the rest, whether inland

or on the seaboard, easy and inexpensive means of communication by water were provided. Forthwith the riches which had heretofore lain in the bowels of the earth were exhumed. Not coal only, but iron and lead, and whatever else could be applied to the convenience of human life, became as accessible to the dwellers in every way-side village as to occupants of large towns; and the impulse thereby given to other industries than that of the loom began to make itself felt. A word or two will suffice to show how this came about.

The cotton trade is now, and has long been, the great staple of this country. In 1760—the year of the king's accession—the profits on the cost of the raw material, and of the labor bestowed upon it, were calculated to amount to £200,000 for the whole of the United Kingdom. And poor as the recompense was, and easy to be accounted for, we may reasonably doubt whether increased facilities of turning out the goods would have benefitted the producers, who, in the absence of other means than the pack-horse of conveying them from place to place, must have loaded them up and left them to rot in cellars and warehouses. No sooner, however, were facilities afforded of throwing in upon large towns, at a comparatively cheap rate, the products of their looms, than manufacturers began to study how they might render their looms more productive, and merchants cast about for opening with foreign nations an export trade which as yet had, in cotton goods at least, no existence. The same year in which the king came to the throne, and the original Bridgewater Canal was mapped out, John Kay, of Bury, invented the fly-shuttle, by means of which the hand-loom weaver was able to make in a day twice as much cloth out of thread as he had made before. John Kay's immediate reward was much the same as attends on every inventor. He interfered with the established routine of labor. He made the loom so productive that thread could not be supplied fast enough to keep it busy, and the weavers, irritated by intervals of compulsory idleness, and blaming Kay's invention, fell upon Kay himself and drove him out of the country. Then help came to trade in the shape of improvements in the process of spinning, of which Lewis Paul, James Hargreaves, Thomas Hughes, and the ill-fated and wayward Samuel Crompton, were consecutively the authors. By-and-by arose Richard Arkwright, just as much as Brindley a self-taught man, who, beginning life as a barber in Bolton, died one of the richest men in England. Contemporary with him was Robert Peel, the father of the late Prime Minister, and, far more original than either, Edward Cartwright, a clergyman and a poet. Each of these added his share to the common stock of mechanical invention, the last especially giving to his country the most important of the whole, the power-loom. It is worthy of note that these great things were begun, improved, and perfected within the limits of the era of which we are writing, and that in sixty years more a country which had heretofore depended on foreign nations for the supply of almost all its artificial wants became mistress of an export trade larger and more remunerative

than ever before was heard of since the world began.

About the same time, or a little later, were introduced those improvements in making porcelain or china which have advanced from year to year ever since, till they place the England of the present day quite upon a footing of equality with Holland and France. In 1763, Josiah Wedgwood turned his attention to this matter, and in due time produced a cream-colored earthen-ware very different from any which had previously been seen in this country. Not that in the qualities of smoothness and beauty it surpassed, or even came up to, the older productions of Bow, Worcester, and Chelsea. But the porcelains of Bow, Worcester, and Chelsea, contributed only to increase the luxuries of the rich, whereas the Wedgwood ware made its way into the dwellings of the poor. From these it expelled by degrees the wooden platters and brown dishes which had been in universal use prior to J. Wedgwood's success. Nor has the art stood still. When Wedgwood began his labors, the estimated profits upon the whole porcelain industry of England, after providing machinery and paying workmen's wages, amounted to not more than £5000 a year, and the number of people employed upon it were very few. Ten years later the profits had risen to £100,000, and the work-people could be numbered by hundreds. Now many thousands earn their bread in the potteries, and the whole civilized world—the east, the west, the north, and the south—is stocked with the works of their hands.

Simultaneously, or nearly so, with these inventions came Dr. Roebuck's important discovery, that, in the smelting of iron, pitcoal is as efficacious as charcoal: and that to the iron-industry of this country, heretofore cramped by the danger of exhausting the forests, no limits could be placed. Confident in the soundness of his own principles, Dr. Roebuck looked out for a convenient site on which to apply them, and finding it at Carron, a place within easy reach both of coal and iron, he there set up that great foundry which soon became, and long continued to be, the main source whence England derived the principal supply of cannon for her fleets and fortresses. Meanwhile James Watt was working out those improvements in the steam-engine which others took up and carried continually further, till it became what we of the present generation find it to be. The progress which he made, in conjunction with partners less scientific, but bolder than himself, was indeed quite astounding. Within a few years of 1763, steam had, to an enormous extent superseded the water-power, as water-power had previously set aside the power of hand, in all our principal manufactories. How it has gone on since, leading up, step by step, to the steamship, the steamcarriage, and though indirectly, still decidedly, to the electric-wire, we may not stop to show. But this great truth we must ask our readers to observe and ponder upon. To whatever point of excellence the arts which civilise life have attained, the hardest portion of the battle was fought, and fought out, in the reign of George III. When he came to the throne, England was

destitute of roads, and could boast of only one canal, scarce three miles in extent, and navigable for the lightest possible craft. Without means of intercommunication between the interior and the coast, and between one town and another, she could command neither foreign commerce nor domestic trade. The population was sparse, and little employed in manufactures. The manners of her humbler classes were rude, and they fared indifferently. Where the richest crops of corn are now reared, enormous swamps spread themselves out; and for lack of bridges, rivers were impassable, or passable only by fords and ferries. In 1820, when the old king died, the roads of England were the best in the world. Coaches, beautifully horsed, and well appointed in every respect, ran over them, summer and winter, at an average rate of ten miles in the hour. The whole island was intersected with canals. Not a river or small stream, except in remote and out of the way districts, lacked its bridges; and fens were drained, and heaths cleared away. As to the trade of the country, foreign and domestic, it had become a marvel in men's eyes, as it might well be.

**** Besides these there were many other points of comparison between England as she was in 1760, and England as she had become in 1820. At the former of these periods there was no protection to travellers except their own right hand, either in town or city. At the latter period watchmen guarded the streets in towns, mounted patrols kept the approaches to London safe, and the mail coaches, with their well-armed guards, had completely driven highwaymen from the roads in the provinces. In 1760 the state of our prisons was frightful, and the law, not criminal only, but of debtor and creditor likewise, absolutely savage. In 1820 Oglethorp and Howard had done their work, and that process of amelioration was well begun which, if it be not wisely watched and directed, threatens to carry us into the opposite extreme of undue lenity. In the interval between 1760 and 1820, the church had reformed itself, and profligate parsons were become as rare as their opposites had been when the cycle began. Schools were springing up likewise in every parish. Under their influence, the working classes lost by degrees their brutality, and society in its upper ranks purified itself."

The moral, intellectual and religious condition of a people at different eras in its history cannot be so well compared as can those things which form the most striking points in its merely material civilization, and quite probably the essayist from whom we have quoted has rather overestimated the improvement in the first mentioned particulars. It is however a fact beyond all question or dispute, that the people of England are now more enlightened and liberal, and that the sense of moral and religious obligation and duty pervades the community far more generally than it did a century ago. These are cheering indications to the philanthropist, and encourage the hope that the kingdom of our blessed Redeemer may still further spread and prevail among that energetic race whose influence in the world for good or for evil is now so very great.

Gospel Ministry.—O the spiritual skilfulness, distinction and propriety, which ought ever to attend the exercise of a gospel ministry! What was predicted of the holy head also appertaining in measure to the members; "he shall be quick of understanding in the fear of the Lord;" "but who is sufficient for these things?"—*Samuel Scott's Diary.*

Friends in Norway.

(Continued from page 91.)

On the arrival of the Friends at Christiana from their imprisonment, some remained there, others settled near Tronhjem, and others went to Christiansand.

Berent Rasmussen, in a letter to a Friend, of Rochester Meeting, thus describes some of his own trials:—

"When I came to Norway, I got a situation in a shop, though the master did not just want me at that time; but as Hans Neilsen Houge is brother-in-law to my master, it was thought best to keep me here, to try my conversation, and become acquainted with the principles I professed. The family have been very kind to me, though I often fell into many exercises; but the Lord of heaven and earth has been graciously pleased to strengthen me from time to time. I often feel myself in weakness and in fear, lest I should lose those divine favours which I had received of the Lord. I have often thought of you, my friends, desiring that the Father of Mercies would be pleased to keep you in his own bosom, as he has been pleased to condescend to us his blessed Spirit, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and as here, in this world, there are many temptations which may surround us, yet, if we keep near to the fountain of life, it will preserve us in every state, as I can a little witness of the mercies of God; though I feel myself not so perfect as perhaps the Lord requires; but as my desires to be guided of Him continue, I hope he will strengthen me, by his own power, to overcome that which may displease him.

"It did not, at first, seem so pleasant to me, and was a great exercise, because I had none to unite with me in the mode of worship, which the Lord himself had taught me. I sometimes met together with the 'Saints;' but it did not satisfy me, as their mode of worship consists in praying and singing, whenever they come together. Thus, it is in their own will. I was fearful of being drawn into the same. I did not understand so much of these people as I have known since; for they tried very much to have got me into the same way of worship, had not the Lord been pleased to show me that it was wrong, and did not please him.

"I sometimes waited in silence by myself; but, as I was a servant, I did not demand of the master any room in the house for religious worship: and thus I continued until my friend Enoch Jacobsen came to this place; and he is here in this house still. He did not like, neither, to hear such singing, but told them that it did not please our Lord, as it was done in their own will. Enoch and I have had many sweet opportunities together; and we have regular meetings for worship, every first day forenoon and afternoon; and we are greatly strengthened by our heavenly Father.

"The mistress of the house attends our meetings, and also the master; though he has not yet got a true sense of the 'still small voice;' but has, no doubt, been visited by Christ Jesus, though he has rather fed in a wrong way; so that he must be brought down (in his mind) before the life can rise afresh. His wife, who is a sister of Hans Neilsen Houge, is much persecuted of her brother, and many others of the same Society: but she has confessed openly to them that true religion does not consist in such outward things. And I think it is a great blessing to me that the Lord has been pleased to open the way thus. May he be pleased to strengthen her in his fear, and carry on his great work to his own glory.

"It is remarkable how He has thus visited us

For "The Friend."

poor creatures. May we never forsake him, but wait on his condescending love, and humble ourselves before him, and walk with fear in his sight.

"I feel much for thee, and wish your preservation in the love which comes by Jesus Christ. May the Lord be pleased to reward thee for the kindness to me and my other companion. My dear love to William Rickman.

"Thy affectionate friend and brother,
"BERENT RASMUSSEN."

Another letter written about this period is descriptive of the constancy of these poor Friends and of some of the trials to which they were exposed, that it will be perused with interest:—

"Dear friend and brother,—If this letter reaches thee, I believe it will satisfy both thee and other friends that I am well in Christ. I shall first inform thee how it has been with me since I have been in Norway. When I got home to my mother, she began to cry, and told me that she had been expecting pleasure in seeing me, but now came home to give her sorrow; and I found it hardly possible to satisfy her. But the priest came, and would speak with me. I was not there at home. He asked if I had any books, and my mother took the New Testament, and showed him. He asked again if I had any other books. My mother said they were all lent out. Then the priest wished me to call on him, and take with me all the books I had of the people called Quakers. When I came home, my mother seemed more satisfied, as the priest had not said any thing unfavourable of the principles I professed; and told her she should not lament so over her sorrow. I went to the priest, and took with me R. Barclay's Apology, William Penn's Key, and Dell's Baptism. There was in company with him a gentleman, and they desired me to let them have the books, and I replied they were welcome. They asked me if I knew the Bible and New Testament. I said I was not much learned in the Scriptures. They enquired, 'Why do you not take off your hat?' and also about oaths and swearing. When they could take no advantage of me at these points, they told me if I would come forth in the moving of the Spirit, and declare it in the French and Greek languages, they would believe me. The priest said he thought it would be best for me to go over to England, among my friends there, where I should enjoy peace. When the priest had used all the means they could with me, and discovered that I was not much versed in the scriptures, they told me it was the devil that had entered my heart, and that of every Quaker. They found that though I was not much acquainted with scripture, I yet answered discreetly; they grew tired. I then remembered what Frederick Smith told me, that when we were brought before magistrates, &c., it should be given us what we ought to speak, and I found it verified.

"At another time, as I was on business for my master, to pay money to a lieutenant, he struck me because I could not take my hat off, and was so angry as to pull it off my head, and pull me by the hair, and forced me out of doors, and it was with difficulty I could get my hat again. He gnashed his teeth at me, and appeared very angry.

"At another place, I was told that I must leave the country in twenty-four hours, as no other religions are tolerated than the Lutheran; and that if I would not desert my religion, I must go over to England; for there was no Quakers in the country; and that if one stopped here, he would make an uproar, and would be worse than Hans Neilsen Houge, who had deceived many. I have been with H. N. Houge. He said he had been in eleven prisons for his religious principles. E

told me I was but a young brother, and could not yet bear strong food."

There is also a letter to a Friend, of Rochester, from Thornes Johnsen, who appears to have gone as captain of a vessel sailing from, and belonging to, Christiansand. It is dated, 4 mo. 24, 1815. He writes, "May the Lord hold us in his blessed hands for ever. I have seen the Lord's great wonders and strength in a distant land, so that He is every where. He is the light that shines in our hearts, and has chosen a people from all the earth to be his sons and daughters, and he will be their God. I see that many of the people go the road that leads to destruction; and not many know of the blessed Spirit within, the light of life that is given, in measure, to all people.

"The people of Norway are under a hard press by the clergy, for they do what he says, whether it be wrong or right. Those books given to me, I have lent out. The people called Saints are very near to them [the principles set forth in the books;] and they confess that it is the same blessed Spirit that has called them to repentance. Many of them are real true christians; and there is great hopes of others. Many of them are farmers.

"May the Lord God of all preserve us in the path of life!"

In the summer of 1818 the Friends in Norway received a visit from Stephen Grellett and William Allen, by whose advice a simple system of discipline, adapted to their circumstances, was adopted. The first meeting of discipline appears to have been held at Stavanger, on the 29th of 8th mo. 1818, when eight individuals were recognized as members of the Society.

(To be continued.)

The Names of Coins.

At the present time, when the acts of the International Committee for a uniform currency," have excited so much interest in all parts of the world, and particularly in the United States, perhaps a few words in reference to the names of the coins now, or formerly in use, may be of interest.

The American dollar is derived from the German "thaler" (literally, "Valley piece," the first thalers having been coined in Goachimsthal, in Bohemia, where there are extensive silver mines.) The same name is also used in Sweden and Denmark, where the unit of currency is called a rix-dale or royal dollar. As for the sign or abbreviation of dollar (\$), authorities are divided as to its origin, but it is generally admitted that \$ was originally written with the S on the U; but for the sake of celerity, it was considered to be expedient to change the U to two strokes through the S, which has remained the accepted sign.

The American mill, cent, and dime, the French centime and decime, the Italian centesimo, the South American centaro, are terms derived from the Latin, denoting the thousandth, the hundredth, and the tenth part of the unit of currency. When the Italian cities were at the height of their power in the middle of the sixteenth century, their coins naturally spread over the world, and their names were taken for the coins of many other countries, thus the world-renowned Florentine florin (in Italian florino, so called from the flower, the lily of Florence, being on the reverse of every coin) was adopted by the French and English, who also give the same name to the German coin ruiden—derived from geld money. The Venetian sequin, in Italian zecchino—from zecco, a mint—was adopted by most of the Oriental countries with which the Venetian merchants trafficked.

The Milanese ducat was taken into France and Naples when the armies of these countries overran

Milan. The Neapolitan *carlino* is a small coin, with the head of Charles on it. The Roman *scudo*—in French *ecu*—took its name from the *shield* originally placed on this coin.

Another Italian coin which spread over Europe was the Roman *grosso*, called in England a *grote*, in France a *gros*, in Bremen a *grote*, and still retained in Prussia and Saxony as a little *groat* or *groschen*. The French *sou* is evidently derived from the Italian *soldo*, or piece with which one can *solde* or pay one's debts.

The Hanseatic towns also furnish coins, witness the *mark*, so called from the government *mark*, that it was of good weight. The *shelling* of Hamburg was adopted in England, where it is called a *shilling*, and also by Denmark and Sweden, where they call it a *skelling*.

Many coins derive their names from the marks or signs, printed on the reverse, and retain the name, although the sign may have been disused. Thus, a coin which has a crown on the reverse was called an *ecu* in French, a *crown* in English. A piece which had a cross on it is called a *kreuzer* in Germany (from the German word *kreuz*—a cross;) although no signs of a cross can be discovered on the modern *kreutzer*.

The English "pound" was originally a pound of money; but it has been gradually reduced to present form, and called a "sovereign," from the sovereign's head being on its face.

In France, during the reign of Louis XVI., there was a coin called a *livre*, or pound, which the republic adopted as the unit of currency, changing the name to that of *franc*, which it still retains.

When the Kingdom of Italy, and more recently the Papal States adopted the French system, they retained the old name of *livre*—in Italian, *lira*, and made that the unit of currency, so that the *franc* of France, and the *lira* of Italy are of exactly the same value.

The "Napoleon" or "Luis," of the French is simply a conventional name given by the French to a twenty franc piece; in the same manner as the Americans call a ten dollar piece an "eagle," and as the Prussians have a "Frederick." The English guinea derived its name from the fact that the gold from which the first guineas were made came from the Guinea Coast. The English *farthing* is so called from its being the *fourth* of a penny; the derivation of the Spanish *cuarto* is the same, the *cuarto* being the quarter of a *real* or royal piece.

The names of the South American coins are mostly of Spanish or Portuguese origin; the *peso*, or *Reru*, is a piece that *weighs*, from *pesar* to weigh; the *centaro* is the hundredth part of the unit of currency, and the *rei* of Brazil is a royal piece. From the above mentioned facts it will be seen that the tendency of all nations has been to adopt the coins of other nations; witness the *groat* which travelled from Italy to England, France, and Germany.

Sometimes the value was altered, for instance there is a florin in Bavaria worth 40 American cents, and divided into 60 *kreutzers*, while in Austria there is one of the value of 50 American cents, divided into 100 *kreutzers*.

To give an idea of the difficulties a merchant doing business with Germany has to encounter, it must be remembered that there are five distinct coinages in use in that country, namely: Prussia and Saxony who use *thalers*, worth 75 cents, divided into 30 *groschen*; Hamburg, with marks of 30 cents, divided into 16 *schillings*; Bremen, with its *groten*, and Austria and Bavaria before mentioned.

In Italy the same state of things existed until

the establishment of the Italian Kingdom in 1860. Several years ago the French Government proposed to the States whose coinage was the same as hers, namely, to Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, that the coins of one should pass without diminution of value in the territory of each of the others. This proposal was immediately accepted by these countries, and by Rome some time after. It is this arrangement, called in Europe "La Convention Monetaire," which it is proposed to extend so as to make a universal currency.—*Cor. Commercial Advertiser*.

Friendly Words to Mothers.

The *first falsehood*, which a child may tell to hide a fault, is often caused from *fear* of the *punishment* which is expected to follow. Children are naturally truthful and open, but at the same time, they are timid and fearful of the rod. Therefore, I would ask you to pause before you beat your child for breaking a cup, or tearing a frock, which articles are replaced for a few pence, but once cause your child to utter a falsehood, and the beautiful principle of truth and honesty has fled, perhaps forever, and all the gold of India cannot bring it back again! A little more judgment in the correction of your children, would be better for them and for you. Do not be severe upon them for slight faults and carelessness, but *always* punish them for falsehood, or any moral wrong. And when you are obliged to chastise them, do not give way to any outbreak of temper, or your child will *fear* but will not *respect* you. Let him be made to understand that it is a very painful duty on your part, which you perform for his good. Any parent who loves his child, will deeply grieve when it requires correction, and when an affectionate child perceives the sorrow which he causes a loving father or mother, he will strive all the more earnestly to overcome his fault. The temper of a child is often spoiled, and his spirit broken by perpetual scolding, harsh words and blows. The spirits natural to youth and health are subdued, the affections chilled, the warm gushing love which fills the heart, turned back upon itself, and too often *home*, which *should* be a heaven of peace upon earth, is looked upon as a prison, and the child seeks amusement elsewhere, finds bad companions, and becomes selfish, headstrong and unruly, when with kind and judicious training, he might have been a bright ornament to his home.

I am aware that the noise and boisterous mirth of children, may be trying to the weary parents, who have been toiling hard for their support; but though each day in the week, and each hour in the day, may bring some little trial to the spirits and temper, strive to bear them patiently and cheerfully and you will end the day with more comfort to yourself and those around you. Remember that you were once a child yourself, and make every allowance for the thoughtlessness of youth. A few years only will pass over their heads, and your children will enter upon all the temptations, trials, pains, and sorrows which you now experience; let them, then, look back with pleasure upon the happy home where kind words, and unselfish actions, lessons of mercy, love and truth, were first made known to them. Try, if possible, always to present a calm, patient, loving manner towards them. Do not vent a hasty temper on them, pushing and striking them one moment, petting and caressing them the next, according to your own irritable or delighted feelings; this is not fair to the little ones. Never tell them to do what you do not mean to enforce; if you tell them to do or not to do any particular thing, be firm in seeing that they obey you. *Obedience*

is the first stone to be laid in building the character of your child, and when this is accomplished, it will be easily led, and cheerfully guided. Try especially to prove by your own manner of living, that you practice *yourself* what you endeavor to teach your children. You may indeed say, "it is wrong to tell falsehoods, fall into passions, and deceive," but this will have no effect, unless you are yourselves, in your lives and conduct, what you wish your children to be. You teach more by the consistency of your daily conduct, than by all the good maxims, preaching and punishments, that you can think of. What is more natural than for the child to imitate the voice, manner and actions of those it is constantly with? therefore, how very guarded you should be in your own words and conduct. It is important to give your children habits of usefulness, cleanliness and order. Teach your girls to mend their clothes, your boys to work in the garden; if possible, send them always tidy and *clean* to school,—water costs nothing, but for the want of water health is often injured, and fevers and other ailments, cause no end of trouble and expense.—*Episcopalian*.

Be Patient.—Patience is the guardian of faith, the preserver of peace, the cherisher of law, the teacher of humility. Patience governs the flesh, strengthens the spirit, sweetens the temper, stifles anger, extinguishes envy, subdues pride; she bridles the tongue, refrains the hand, tramples upon temptation, endures persecution, consummates martyrdom. Patience produces unity in the church, loyalty in the State, harmony in families and societies: she comforts the poor and moderates the rich; she makes us humble in prosperity, cheerful in adversity, unmoved by calumny and reproach; she teaches us to forgive those by whom we have been injured; she delights the faithful, and invites the unbelieving; she adorns the woman, and approves the man; is loved in a child, praised in a young man, admired in an old man; she is beautiful in either sex, and every age.—*Bishop Horne*.

Statistics of Co-Operation.—The results of a twenty-three years' trial of the co-operative system was recently announced at the opening of a new central co-operative store by the Rochdale Equitable Pioneer's Society in England. In their first year they had 28 members and a subscribed capital of £28. The members now number 7,000; the receipts for goods sold during the past three months have been £69,663, and the profits for that period nearly £10,000, while the assets of the society amount to £120,000. The society has eleven groceries, one draper's and tailoring establishment, three shoe shops, and the same number of clogging shops. Their fixed stock, consisting of buildings, horses, carts, &c., is stated at a nominal value of £16,460, but is in reality worth more. They have eleven newspapers and six thousand volumes, which are supported by an allowance of two and a-half per cent. from all the net profits. The London *Spectator* remarks that statistics, as a rule, are dull reading; but these contain the story of a peaceful revolution which will literally renew the face of the earth, as far as the masses of the people are concerned. One fact more must be mentioned to show the vitality of the co-operative system. Six years after the "Pioneers" started it was found that money accumulated in their store beyond the immediate wants of the society. So some of the members formed a corn-mill society, which has now, seventeen years after its formation, a capital of £82,000, and is doing an annual business of £400,000.—*E. Post*.

THE STREAM OF DEATH.

Selected.

There is a stream whose narrow tide
The known and unknown worlds divide,
Where all must go;
Its waveless waters, dark and deep,
'Mid sullen silence downward sweep
With moanless flow.

I saw where at the dreary flood
A smiling infant prattling stood,
Whose hour was come;
Untaught of all, it near'd the tide—
Sunk as to cradled rest, and died
Like going home.

Follow'd with languid eye anon,
A youth diseased, and pale and wan;
And there alone
He gazed upon the leaden stream,
And fear'd to plunge—I heard a scream!—
And he was gone!

And then a form of manhood's strength
Came bustling on, till there at length
He saw life's bound;
He shrunk, and raised the bitter prayer—
Too late! His shriek of wild despair
The waters drown'd!

Next stood upon that surgeless shore,
A being bow'd with many a score
Of toilsome years.
Earth-bound and sad, he left the bank,
Back turn'd his dimming eye, and sank,
Ah! full of fears!

How bitter must thy waters be,
O death! How hard a thing, ah me!
It is to die!
I mused—when to that stream again,
Another child of mortal men,
With smiles drew nigh.

'Tis the last pang—he calmly said—
"To me, O death! thou hast no dread!—
Saviour, I come!
Spread but thine arms on yonder shore
I see—ye waters, bear me o'er—
There is my home!"

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Selected.

Along the smooth and slender wires
The sleepless heralds run,
Fast as the clear and living rays
Go streaming from the sun.
No peals or flashes, heard or seen,
Their wondrous flight betray;
And yet their words are quickly felt
In cities far away.

Nor summer's heat, nor winter's hail,
Can check their rapid course;
They meet unmoved the fierce wind's rage—
The rough wave's sweeping force:
In the long night of rain and wrath,
As in the blaze of day,
They rush with news of weal and woe,
To thousands far away.

But, faster still than tidings borne
On that electric cord,
Rise the pure thoughts of him who loves
The christian's life and Lord;
Of him who, taught in smiles and tears,
With fervent lips to pray,
Maintains high converse here on earth
With bright worlds far away.

Ah! though no outward wish is breathed,
Nor outward answer given,
The sighing of that human heart
Is known and felt in heaven:
Those long frail wires may bend and break,
Those viewless heralds stray,
But *Faith's* least word shall reach the throne
Of God, though far away.

J. J. Lyons.

Sanctification.—The work of sanctification carried on in the believers' heart, is a slow and costly one, and cannot be completed without many a severe prick in the process.—*Jaqueline Pascal*.

The Shepherd's Dog.—The following incident is related in the *Glasgow Post*. A gentleman sent a considerable flock of sheep to a dealer, while the latter had not hands to drive. The seller, however, told him he had a very intelligent dog which he would send to assist him to a place about thirty miles off, and that when he reached the end of his journey, he had only to feed the dog and desire him to go home. The dog accordingly set off with the flock and the drover; but he was absent so many days that his master began to have serious apprehensions about him, when one morning, to his great surprise, he found his dog returned with a very large flock of sheep, including the whole that he had lately sold. The drover turned out to be that the drover was so pleased with the colley that he resolved to steal him, and locked him up till the time when he was ready to leave the country. The dog grew sulky and made various attempts to escape, and one evening succeeded, went immediately to the field, collected the sheep, and drove them all back to his master.

Are you Happy.—A correspondent of the *British Workman* says: "Rothschild, who was supposed to be the richest man in the world, was once asked this simple question: 'Are you happy?' 'Happy,' he answered, 'when just you are going to dinner you have a letter placed in your hand saying, 'If you don't lend me five hundred pounds I will blow your brains out.' I am happy when you have to sleep with pistols under your pillow? No, indeed! I am not happy!'" Astor, another very rich man, was once asked the same question. "Ah!" he answered, "I must leave it all when I die. It won't put off sickness; it won't buy off sorrow; it won't buy off death. And so it was plain to see, he was not happy."

But I went once to see a poor, lame and aged woman who lived in one small room, and earned a part of her scanty living by knitting; for to rest she had to depend on the kindness of others. I asked her this same question: "Lydia, are you happy?" "Happy!" she answered with a beaming face; "I am just as full as I can be. I don't believe I could hold another drop of joy." "But why?" I asked, "You are sick and alone, and have almost nothing to live upon." "But have you never read, said she, pointing to the Bible, 'all things are yours; and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's?'" "And again, 'Ask and receive, that your joy may be full.'"

A Touching Picture.—In a pamphlet printed by Isaac Taylor, Incumbent of St. Matthias, Bethnal-green, with a view of showing the extent of the destitution which prevails in his district, alludes to "children's trades," of which, he says, "Among these trades the foremost perhaps is the manufacture of lucifer boxes. For this work the payment is twopence farthing per gross, or boxes for one half-penny, out of which sum the little laborers have to find their own paste. The other day I took upon my knees a little girl who is employed in this manner. She told me she was four years old. Her mother said the child had earned her own living ever since she was three years of age. This infant now makes several hundred boxes every day of her life, and her earnings suffice to pay the rent of the miserable room in which the family inhabits. The poor little woman as might be expected, is grave and sad beyond her years. She has none of a child's vivacity. She does not seem to know what play means. Her whole thoughts are centered in the eternal round of lucifer box making, in which her whole life has passed. She has never been beyond the street in which she was born. She has never so much

seen a tree or a daisy, or a blade of grass. A poor sickly little thing, and yet a sweet, obedient child, the deadly pallor of her face proclaiming unmistakably that she will soon be mercifully taken away to a better world, where at last, the little weary fingers shall be at rest. And this is only one case out of scores and hundreds.

The Bones of a Mastodon.—One of the most wonderful curiosities of nature, says the *Chicago (Illinois) Times*, is now on exhibition at the Academy of Sciences. As the readers of this paper will remember, some weeks since an account of important discoveries in the earth of mastodon bones, was received in this city. The remains were found about sixteen miles north of Fort Wayne, Indiana, by Dr. Stimpson, of the Smithsonian Institute. The doctor, assisted by other gentlemen, has been at work assiduously in prosecuting the search, and the most pleasing degree of success has rewarded their labors. The remains of three mastodons, a male, female, and calf, have been discovered in an excellent state of preservation. Dr. Stimpson was in the city only a few days ago, and furnished the following information relative to the startling discovery. An intimation was conveyed to him not long ago that a farmer in Hunterdon, Indiana, had, in the cultivation of his farm, come across, at various times, large bones, evidently the remains of some huge monster. The farmer, not being a naturalist, of course took no notice of the circumstance other than to drive a stake in the spot to mark it as being low and marshy. When Dr. Stimpson heard of the discovery he proceeded to the spot, and obtained the farmer's permission to dig. He then began his work of discovery. After digging some five feet in the earth he came across the huge remains imbedded. Bone after bone was taken out; the skull, four feet in length, was found, and the work was carried on vigorously. The other day three team loads of the bones were taken to Fort Wayne, thence to be conveyed to Chicago. The bone at the Academy of Sciences is a thigh bone, and in size it conveys some idea of its former owner. It is about four feet in length, and four inches in diameter. Dr. Stimpson estimates that the animal to which it belonged must have been at least seventeen feet in length and fifteen feet in height. The remains are supposed to be at least three thousand years old—a supposition based by Dr. Stimpson upon the usual methods for determining the age and character of discoveries in natural science. The remains will form a part of the collection of curiosities in the bureau of the Academy of Sciences.

For "The Friend."

Selections from the Unpublished Letters and Journal of a Deceased Minister.

(Continued from page 94.)

The earliest memorandum of the deceased, now left us, is an account of the religious visit and labors of a departed, yet well-remembered servant of the Most High, with a few solid reflections thereon, as followeth:

11th mo. 1834. "Hinchman Haines, from Evesham, attended our meeting to-day. After a short prelude, he repeated the third verse of the 5th chapter of Matthew: 'Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven;' and enlarged freely upon the benefit of this poverty. He said we were very apt to recur to past seasons of favor, in periods of lowliness, and dwell on the favor imparted, as though we wished to erect a tabernacle and abide there. But our rest must not be in them. Seasons of poverty must be often dwelt in, and it was when we felt our own weak-

ness and inability to do any good thing, we were in the most likely state to receive instruction. Instantly the transfiguration of our blessed Saviour, and the attendance of Moses and Elias. The disciples were then permitted to enjoy a foretaste of the happiness that awaits the blessed, and wished to repose in that happy and blissful state. But Jesus was left alone; the types and figures had ended in him, and to Him alone must we look for support and succor. He expressed near and tender sympathy with the class whose situation had elicited the foregoing. Another class was then addressed, who had become too deeply involved in the cares of this life. Those who, in the ardor of pursuit for the necessary things, had suffered them to engross too much of their care and attention, to the exclusion of the all-important subject of their soul's well-being. He appeared deeply solicitous that some, whom he thought had made but a partial sacrifice, might give up all; and not endeavor to possess, what was altogether irreconcilable, the pleasures of the fleeting state, and the joys of eternity. He told us his faith was still strong, that our Society was designed to become great and exalted: that the Lord would yet bless us; and although he believed another season of deep proving and trial awaited us of a different nature from that we had lately passed through, yet he greatly hoped the prayers of a repenting and sincere people would avert the calamity. The different dispensations allotted us individually, in a society capacity, and as national chastisements, were feelingly portrayed. Some, he said, had to endure the tedium of a bed of languishing. Others, for their refinement, were stripped of their parents; and parents sometimes deprived of their children; while from some the bosom companion, the dearest earthly friend, was snatched away, to recal, or to fix the undivided attachment on things of higher moment. The meeting concluded with a most feeling and impressive supplication; in which, with other petitions, he asked for strength for some who, through weakness of spirit, had not performed what duty called for; appealing to Him who knoweth the hearts of all, for aid on their behalf.

"We are indeed highly favored. May I duly appreciate blessings such as these; and submit myself wholly and unreservedly to the guidance of Him who regards the meanest of His family, and supports, with the sustaining bread of life, those who are humble and teachable."

12th mo. "—addressed us last First-day, in a manner different from usual. He commenced with expressing the feelings of sadness which had possessed his mind on witnessing the vacant seats of many of our members. And the query had arisen, whether they could find a sufficient excuse for neglecting so necessary and important a duty. For the few assembled—the precious few he termed them—conscientiously concerned to present themselves regularly at our stated seasons for worship, he expressed much affectionate solicitude; saying, he believed there were among the younger class, those under the forming hand, who if they steadily and patiently endured the necessary means for their purification, would become as shining lights. He entreated them not to shrink from suffering; as it was only by a process most humiliating to the selfish nature, we could be cleansed from the pollutions of the flesh; and although some might have greatly to endure the furnace of affliction, he desired, that as the passive clay, they might remain there, until fit to be formed into a vessel by the hands of the great potter."

12th mo. 3d. * * * * "I often condemn my own remissness with regard to letter-writing, and could wish that so ready and interesting a source

of enlivening and perpetuating friendship, might be more justly appreciated. — I expect has informed thee of the death of our cousin —. It occurred sooner than we had anticipated, but not until she was favored with entire resignation, expressing only a few days before her death, that her day's work was done. Cousin M. appears to feel his loss most sensibly; but with the other members of the family, supports it with becoming fortitude and composure. J. T. has also buried his wife within a few weeks. His loss, as well as our cousins, will be most sensibly felt in their immediate families. A number of children are hereby deprived of a mother's care, at a period when they appear most to need the love and direction of her who, beyond all others, must naturally feel most interested in any thing that relates to their comfort and happiness. But we are sometimes told it is over such He whose love far transcends that of any earthly friend, is specially mindful; and if the conduct of those early deprived of her who was the support of their infancy, be such as to invite His peculiar care, they will find a sure Friend in trouble, and a support and comforter when all earthly gratifications lose their power to divert the mind from the trials that must await this uncertain state of being."

2d mo. 15th, 1835. "—had an appointed meeting here yesterday week; also attended our Quarterly Meeting. She had a good deal to say to us, holding forth the language of encouragement and consolation to the little few bearing our name. She certainly must rank high among the commissioned servants; evidencing, as she certainly does, from what source her ability proceeds. As is generally the case, — meeting claimed a larger share of her labors than the others composing our Quarter. She attended there on First-day morning; and in the afternoon held one for the members.

"I am now reading a work I feel much interested in, entitled 'Diary of Alexander Jaffray,' with an account of the rise of Friends in Scotland. He joined our Society at an early period, and his diary very interestingly sets forth the gradual preparation of his heart to receive doctrines which rendered their possessor obnoxious to a series of sufferings, calling for the exercise of strong faith, and firm dependence on that spirit of the Redeemer so much ridiculed by the professors of that day; yet so mighty to sustain the humble and devoted few, who felt it indeed sufficient to support them, as its direction was heeded, to a haven of rest and true peace."

(To be continued.)

Reformatory and Industrial Schools in England.—At the present time there are 64 reformatories in Great Britain, 50 of which are in England, and the remaining 14 in Scotland. Of these 39 are for Protestant boys, 17 for Protestant girls, 5 for Catholic boys and 3 for Catholic girls. The number of juvenile offenders under detention in these schools on December 31, 1866, was 5335, being an increase on the corresponding number on December 31, 1865, of 420.

During the year, 1207 inmates have been discharged, of whom 938 were boys and 269 girls. Of these 69 emigrated, 155 went to sea, 20 enlisted, 33 were discharged on account of disease, 13 as incorrigible or as having been re-convicted and sentenced to penal servitude, 34 (viz.: 27 boys and 7 girls) died, and the rest are in various occupations in England. The total expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1866, was £102,191 15s. 4d., and the receipts were £104,318 14s.

In the industrial schools at the same period

2566 boys and girls were detained, showing an increase of 504 over the year before. In addition to these, who are lodged and boarded as inmates, above 2000 children attend as day pupils, receiving instruction and being partly fed. The income of all the certified schools amounted to £49,826 2s 10d.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The probabilities are that in the course of the next few years the system of industrial schools will be considerably extended. Of late the opinion has very properly gained ground that something ought to be done for the ragged and starving children who crowd the streets, and whose very condition implies criminal negligence or helpless poverty on the part of their parents. Several experiments have been tried, and to a very great extent they have all proved successful. It is impossible to visit any of the certified industrial schools in Middlesex, or such institutions as the Boys' Refuge in Great Queen street, or the training-ship Chichester, without seeing that the immediate good done is immense.

"There is no comparison between the condition of the boys at the institutions and those in the streets. In the latter they are miserable themselves, a nuisance to all with whom they come in contact, and the chances are they become dangerous and costly members of society; while in the former they are comfortable and apparently happy, and give promise of turning out useful citizens. The danger is that very poor parents should be so impressed with the comfort and good to be found at these institutions as to neglect their children on purpose to have them sent there.

"The results of the three years, 1863, 1864 and 1865, are certainly satisfactory. In these years 2793 boys and 727 girls have been discharged from the English and Scotch reformatories. Of the boys 84 have died, and of the girls, 17. This leaves 2709 boys and 710 girls to be accounted for. Of the boys 1931 (above 72 per cent.) and of the girls 481 (above 67 per cent.) were known to be doing well; 104 boys (less than 4 per cent.) and 104 girls (above 14 per cent.) were reported as doubtful or indifferent; 394 boys (above 14 per cent.) and 60 girls (above 8 per cent.) had been reconvicted; while 250 boys (about 9 per cent.) and 65 girls (about 9 per cent.) also were unknown."—*Evening Post*.

For "The Friend."

A persecuting spirit, even in the present day, to whatever extent it exists, from whatever cause or motive it proceeds, or however it may manifest itself, will sooner or later most assuredly, in proportion to its extent, draw down the righteous judgments of God, as is clearly and sadly exemplified in the following affecting account of Matthew Hide, taken from "Kelty's Early Friends:"

"With the same measure that thou metest, it shall be measured to thee again; is a solemn axiom, which was often strikingly verified in the case of the persecuted Quakers, as their records testify. One instance in particular, may here be profitably related; because it is soothing to remark, that sincere repentance (as we may humbly hope) mingled with, and ameliorated the bitterness of that cup of retributive justice, which, in this case, the offender was required to drink of.

"The individual alluded to, was one Matthew Hide, a person of some note in the city of London; who had made it his business, for the space of nearly twenty years, publicly to contradict the Quakers in their meetings, and, as far as he could, to disturb them in their mode of worship. It would seem, however, that a blind zeal to put

down what he considered as *heresy*, was his motive for acting thus, rather than any furious hatred against their retired and serious devotions; which as being *so contrary and reproving to the bustle and stir of the fleshly mind*, was, no doubt, the great offence for which they were generally so much opposed, and ill used.

"It was not by noise and clamor, but by gain-saying what they advanced, that this man interrupted the preaching of ministers amongst Friends; insomuch, that William Penn would sometimes be moved to pray very earnestly for his repentance, and to tell him in the presence of many auditors, that God would assuredly plead with him by his righteous judgments; and that the time would come, in which he would be forced to confess the sufficiency of those very principles which he then opposed.

"This prophetic warning, at the close of many years, was at last affectingly verified; for this Hide, being by sickness brought to the brink of death, began to take that new and distinct view of things, which is seldom or never taken, in times of health and worldly prosperity. Oh, it is an easy thing to dispute about truth; and to contend for one way against another, whilst we appear to have time enough before us, to follow which way we choose! But when the soul is brought into that amazing state, in which an untried eternity is before it—that which brings into peace with God—that (call it by what name you will—deride it how you may)—which has power to support, to comfort, and to direct, in times of tribulation—that is found to be the truth—the tried and everlasting truth.

"And now in the hour of his great exigency, when principles were to be proved, this man was reminded by the monitor within, of those of Friends. Wellesayed—well proved—doubtless he had seen them oftentimes; himself having been one that had helped to try them. Ah—there was no chaff there! no vain words without a meaning—no letter doctrines, dry and dead as the unbelief to which they spake—no empty notions—no sapless, lifeless phraseology—but Christ the true Vine—the good Shepherd, breaking the bread of life through his own true and faithful servants—these were things he remembered—and alas!—remembered also, that they were things which he had mocked and rejected.

"But though it were so, he believed that as the ministers of a merciful Lord, he had but to ask their attendance at his dying bed, and the request would be granted. He therefore desired that George Whitehead, and some of his friends might be sent for; and although it was late in the evening when the message was delivered to them, they immediately visited him.

"'I am come,' said George Whitehead, 'in love and tenderness to see thee.'

"'I am glad to see you,' said Hide.

"'If thou hast anything upon thy conscience,' said Whitehead, 'I would have thee to clear it.'

"To this Hide returned for answer, that what he had to say, he spake as in the presence of God. 'As Paul was a persecutor of the people of the Lord,' he said, 'so have I been a persecutor of you, his people; as the world is, who persecute the people of God.'

"He added more; but being extremely weak, his words could not well be understood.

"'Thy understanding being darkened,' said George Whitehead, 'when darkness was over thee, thou didst gainsay the truth, and people of the Lord; and I knew that that light which thou didst oppose, would rise up in judgment against thee. I have often, with others, labored with thee, to bring thee to a right understanding.'

"To this Hide made answer, by again declaring as in the presence of God, that he had done as in persecuting Friends; and that he was heartily sorry for it; adding, 'The Lord Jesus Christ show mercy unto me!—and the Lord increase your number, and be with you!'

"After some interval of silence, George Whitehead addressed him with an earnest entreaty, to ease his conscience of every burden that oppressed it. 'My soul,' said he, 'is affected to hear thee thus confess thy evil, as the Lord hath given thee a sense of it. In repentance, there is mercy and forgiveness; in confessing and forsaking sin, there is mercy to be found with the Lord who, in the midst of judgment remembers mercy that he may be feared;' and after a little more discourse, and some intervals of silence, he tenderly inquired, 'How is it with thy soul? Dost thou not find some ease?'

"'I hope I do,' answered the dying man; 'and if the Lord should lengthen out my days, I should be willing to bear a testimony for you, as publicly as I have appeared against you.'

"'And if the Lord should not lengthen out thy days,' said Whitehead, 'dost thou desire that what thou sayest, should be signified to others?'

"'Yes,' he replied; 'I do'—and perceiving him to be suffering much from weakness, and want of breath, George Whitehead and his friends took their leave of him, commending him to the mercy and forgiveness of God.

"As this occurred on a Saturday night, several times desired, after the Friends had withdrawn, that he might be permitted to live till the next day; since, as it was on a Sunday that he had most often opposed them in their meetings for worship, he now wished on that day, to be a witness in their favor.

"But this was not allotted to him; for he died in about two hours after the above interview; signifying before he departed, that he was favored to feel some relief in his spirit."

The Dismal Swamp.—The *New York Tribune* says: "This is probably the largest available peat deposit in America, if not in the world; and its availability arises in a great measure from the fact that a canal large enough for small steamboats traverses its centre. Its extent was first discovered March, 1728, by the surveyors of the Virginia and North Carolina State Line. It required eight days' diligent labor to make the passage where that line crosses the swamp. Although its surface is so covered with roots that a person can travel over it; yet a pole can anywhere be thrust down from 10 to 40 feet through the spongy substance below. This swamp is everywhere covered with a dense growth of timber, and smaller plants which have been growing and decaying from time immemorial. All this has furnished the substance of which peat is formed to such an extent that the supply is incalculable. This is contrary to the received scientific opinion that peat is formed only in cold climates. The evidence to the contrary is here patent. The companies at least have been organized, and have several of Leavitt's Peat Machines at work upon the banks of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and they find a ready market for their condensed peat. The steamboats pass up the Great Dismal Swamp Canal, within 50 rods of their work. The engineers of these boats are so much pleased with this fuel that they have contracted to supply all the companies make with their present facilities, at \$6 per ton. Other applicants for fuel are already numerous, and a coal-dealer from Richmond has made written application to the State to secure control of the entire product of the

works for that market. The cost of labor there is much less than at the North, as they employ freedmen, mostly at a dollar a day. We have seen samples of this fuel which cannot be excelled in quality in any northern region.

"In digging, it is found that the roots of reeds and bushes are all upon the surface or not over one foot below; then the mass is perfectly plastic, yet so firm that it can be cut into cakes of any size that can be handled.

"Much of the Dismal Swamp lands are not covered with timber, but contain a buried forest, some of the logs of which are as sound as they were ages ago.

"It is a fact worth knowing that operators in this as well as in other peat swamps are generally healthy. During the time of slavery, the deepest recesses of this swamp were always inhabited by negroes who built their cabins elevated upon stilts above the water. As the whole ground becomes navigable as fast as cleared of peat, it can be excavated by steam dredges, carried in boats to the condensing machines, and from them shipped on board of vessels navigating the canal. The water of Lake Drummond is remarkably clear, although of a reddish color. Upon a part of the sea no bottom has yet been found, but the peat from the lowest depth is equal in quality to that nearest the surface. The peat appears to have the same antiseptic qualities as that of the Irish bogs. One of the peculiarities of the Dismal swamp water is that it never spoils at sea."

Selected.

Upon the 4th day of the Fourth month (about the year 1700) I was drawn forth to wait on the Lord, and as I was waiting, the consideration of my dear children whom the Lord had taken to himself in their innocency, came before me, and my soul blessed his holy name for his great love towards them and me, in that they are gone to their rest, and shall never partake of those exercises and sorrows, those do that remain in the world. Then my soul was poured forth before the Lord for them that remain, that as they grow up in years, they may grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I would rather follow them to their graves whilst they are young, than that they should live to the dishonor of His worthy name. Then a more general and weighty concern came upon me for the children of Friends that are grown up, and do not come under the yoke, nor bear the cross. Oh! he cry that ran through my soul. In the anguish and bitterness of my spirit, I said, "Lord, what wilt thou do with Friends' children when we are gone off the stage of this world? Wilt thou raise up children, and not those of believing parents?" This was the word that livingly sprung up in my soul. They reject my counsel, and cast my law behind their backs, and will have none of my reproofs; and though my hand be stretched forth all the day long, yet they will not hear, but go after their own heart's lust. Then I said in my heart, "Lord are they all so?" The answer was, There are some that are innocent, whom I will bless, and they shall shine forth to my praise. Now, oh Friends! dwell and abide in the innocent life, that so the blessing of the Lord you may feel daily to descend upon you. As for you that "reject the counsel of the Lord, and cast his law behind your backs, and will have none of his reproofs,"—sorrowful sayings concerning the children of believing parents—you who are under the profession of the Truth, which will do you no good, unless you return unto the Lord, I desire you may all return unto him, whilst the day of a long suffering merciful God lasteth. But if you

still reject the counsel of the Lord, the many faithful warnings you have had, how will you answer it in the day when he cometh, "To render unto every one according to their deeds?" And now, something further is with me to parents Dear friends, you that have been convinced of God's unchangeable Truth, and have known the operation of it, working out and bringing down that which was of a contrary nature to it; Oh! that we may all abide faithful in His work, and retain our integrity to the Lord, then let our breathing cries and prayers be offered up to the Lord for our children, that he would be pleased to look down in mercy upon them, and visit them as he did our souls. David said, "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me;" so I desire we may all be clear in our offerings before the Lord, that he may smell a sweet savour from them.—*Hannah Carpenter.*

Amber.—The yield of amber in the Samland, the district between Königsberg and the Baltic, was recently 5300 pounds in one year. Amber is found on the sea coast of Eastern Prussia, and on the shores, at the bottom of the Fresh and Curish Haffs. It is fished for in the surf with nets, or dug up out of the sands, but the most successful method is to dredge for it at the bottom of the water. In former times amber was only procured by picking it up on the seashore, but it has since been discovered that large amber fields exist from sixteen to thirty feet below the surface of the sea, in a tertiary stratum. The digging up to 1862 had yielded very fair profits, but by the system of dredging, a Memel firm in one year obtained 17,500 pounds of amber, at a cost of about 53,000 Prussian dollars. In 1863 the quantity collected by this method was nearly twice as large; in 1865 more dredging machines were in operation, and 50,000 pounds of amber were raised. In 1866 the quantity had increased to 73,000 pounds. At present, about fourteen machines, and above four hundred workmen are employed in dredging, who work day and night if the Haff is not frozen up. The Memel firm pays about 4000 Prussian dollars per annum to government, in rent, and the current expenses are said to amount to 180,000 Prussian dollars a year. Similar works are about to be established in the Fresh Haff, near the Port of Pillau. The quantity of amber thrown up by the sea of late years has been inconsiderable; the exact amount, however, cannot be ascertained, as the fishermen who collect this mineral sell it privately in small parcels. The amber found at Memel is of excellent quality, and is considered to be particularly adapted for pipe mouth-pieces. The prices vary according to the size and quality of the piece, from five silver groschen to eighty dollars per pound. The largest piece ever found in the neighborhood of Memel weighed about five pounds, and was valued at about four hundred Prussian dollars.—*Late Paper.*

The Way to Peace.—I have never known an easier way to favor with the Lord of life and glory, than that of passive submission to all His holy will concerning me, even under dispensations most proving and mortifying to the fleshly mind.—*Sarah (Lynes) Grubb.*

At Divine Disposal.—It is to my mind as clear as the day, that, let us be how we may occupied in this life, whilst we are unreservedly at Divine disposal, and no longer, are we in the full discharge of this duty, which will bring its reward.—*Sarah (Lynes) Grubb.*

THE FRIEND.

ELEVENTH MONTH 23, 1867.

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

(Condensed from the printed Minutes.)

Indiana Yearly Meeting was held at White-water Meeting-house, in Richmond, Indiana, on Fourth-day, 10th mo. 2d, 1867. Epistles from the Yearly Meetings in correspondence with it were read, also the general epistle from London, and a committee appointed to prepare replies to the former. Charles F. Coffin was appointed Clerk. An annual report from the Committee on Freedmen was read, and a lively interest in that portion of our fellow-citizens was manifested. The report contains some interesting facts, and from it we learn that those adults and children at Helena Asylum, who in the report of the committee last year, were spoken of as having become members of the Society of Friends, are enrolled "members of a religious meeting" "and as way opens for it, may be joined in membership with Friends of Indiana Yearly Meeting." Over \$18,000 had been expended in this concern during the year. A report was read from the committee having charge of Earlham College: the average attendance during the past year was 160, and the whole number entered in the two sessions was 257, of whom 169 were members among Friends, and 88 were not members. The expenditures amounted to \$32,345.46. The committee appointed for the purpose last year, reported having forwarded the "address" to the "Wesleyan Methodist Conference." "An epistle from the Indiana Yearly Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in America" addressed to this (Indiana) meeting was received and read. The Clerk was directed "to acknowledge the receipt of this christian and brotherly address, and to inform the Conference that it has been read in this meeting, and has renewed feelings of interest and christian love towards them." The committee that attended the opening of Canada Yearly Meeting reported having so done. A committee was appointed to consider the propriety of making some change in the time of holding the Yearly Meeting. The report of this committee subsequently made, that "the Meeting be opened on the Fourth-day after the last First-day in the 9th month, was approved." After reading the queries and answers, a "Minute on the state of Society" was adopted and directed to be read in the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

Nine persons are reported as having been recorded as ministers during the last year. From the statistical reports it appears there are 13,984 members of the Yearly Meeting; 567 have been received during the past year, and 56 "ceased." The committee appointed last year to propose "some plan by which greater unity of action may be brought about amongst the different Yearly Meetings of Friends, and which might, if possible, lead to the adoption of a uniform discipline," reported "way did not open to propose any action," which was accepted by the meeting. The following extract from the report of "the Acting Committee on Indian concerns" is interesting. "The school has been kept up during the past year with an average attendance of thirty-five scholars, and is progressing to good satisfaction; the children have made considerable advance in their various studies, including reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar. The boys have been instructed in farming, having done quite an amount of work the past season, and the girls have received instruction in the

various branches of housewifery, including dairy operations." The committee appointed last year on "the request for the establishment of a Yearly Meeting at Wilmington, Ohio, "reported unfavorable thereto, which was accepted."

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of "holding General Meetings at different points within our limits," and if they deemed it advisable to hold such meetings, "to report as to their object and character, as well as the times and places they should be held." This committee reported at another sitting in favor of holding such meetings, not more than two in a year. A "Committee of ten men and ten women Friends to be appointed to co-operate with similar committees to be appointed by such Quarterly Meetings as may see fit to take part in such General Meetings," "to determine the time, place and length of continuance of such meetings." The "leading object of these meetings should be Divine worship; but it may also be right and proper to devote some time to the consideration of subjects of general interest to Friends." The Yearly Meeting adopted the report and appointed the committee proposed. The number of those between six and twenty-one years of age reported 3287; of whom 3021 have attended school during some part of the past year; 1292 at schools under the care of Friends, and 1226 at schools uncontrolled by Friends. "The Central Book and Tract Committee" made report of their labor during the year, which was approved, and the Treasurer of the Yearly Meeting directed to pay \$1000 annually to that committee, to aid in the distribution of books and tracts. "A standing committee on the subject of Peace" was appointed, and the Quarterly Meetings directed to raise \$2,400 to "carry out the object in view." They were also directed to raise \$4,500 for general purposes. Epistles to ten Yearly Meetings were read and directed to be forwarded. The meeting concluded on the 7th of 10th month.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

FOREIGN.—The Paris *Moniteur*, in its official column, announces that the Emperor, seeing that Italy is resolved to do her duty, and fulfil all her obligations under the convention with France, has withdrawn the French troops from Rome to Civita Vecchia. A Paris dispatch of the 17th states, that the French troops were making preparations to go into winter quarters at Civita Vecchia. The Florence *Gazette* publishes a diplomatic note from Prime Minister Menebrea, which declares that the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope is indispensable to the maintenance of good relations between France and Italy. The French government has issued a second note, wherein even the third-rate Powers of Europe are called to join the conference on the Roman question. The Italian government and the Pope alike, object to the proposed conference. It is said the Powers are divided on the subject, and that Spain alone supports the temporal power of the Pope. Late dispatches from Italy, say that the feeling against the French has reached a perfect furor. The authorities have taken steps to prevent another outbreak, which is deemed imminent, and more French troops have been dispatched from Toulon to Civita Vecchia. King Victor Emmanuel and General Menebrea have become very unpopular. Ratazzi has joined the radicals, and the king has called out the reserves and ordered the formation of three large camps. Garibaldi is still in confinement.

Late dispatches from Athens state that since the failure of the Turkish mission to Crete hostilities have been resumed in the island.

The Swiss Council has approved the new postal treaty negotiated with the United States of America.

The new Captain General of Cuba, Lersundi, will sail from Cadiz on the 30th inst. for Havana.

By a royal decree Porto Rico has been placed under the government of the Captain General of Cuba.

Private advices from Paris represent that many political arrests have lately been made by the police in that city. It was rumored that the existence of a secret society, of an alleged political character, had been made

known to the government, and that these arrests were made in consequence of the discovery. The French tax on grain in foreign vessels has been removed.

The third Parliament of the Confederation of North Germany assembled at Berlin on the 15th. The session was opened by the King of Prussia, who read the usual speech from the throne. The king declared that the relations of the confederation with the other nations of Europe were entirely satisfactory, and he believed there was no danger of the peace of Europe being disturbed.

The Cabinet of England, which for a long time has had the subject under consideration, has resolved to place all the telegraph lines of Great Britain under the direction of the Post-office Department.

A loan of £1,000,000 for the Honduras Railway has been introduced in London. This loan looks to the construction of a railway through Honduras, Central America, from Porto Cabello, on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Fozzac, on the Pacific.

The Island of Porto Rico has been devastated by a hurricane. It is stated that a thousand houses have been blown down, and three thousand badly damaged. The cane crop was destroyed and great numbers of cattle have been killed.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says that the American Consul-General at that port has induced Ismail Pasha, the Viceroy, to issue a decree permitting the return to Egypt of the American Missionaries and native christian converts who had been exiled from that country.

The French Chambers were opened on the 18th. The Emperor in his speech declared there was no longer any objection to German unity and consolidation, on the part of the French government.

Consols 94 1-16. U. S. 5-20's, 76½. The Liverpool markets were quiet and steady. Cotton, Orleans, 8 11-16d.; uplands, 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

UNITED STATES.—*Philadelphia.*—Mortality last week, 210. Of consumption, 29; cholera, 3; old age, 8.

The South.—A call has been issued for a Southern Agricultural Convention, to meet at New Orleans on the 16th prox. It is to be composed of colored delegates only, and is to embrace representation from every southern State.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention has adopted a memorial to Congress asking the removal of the U. S. tax on cotton; and that all taxes paid since 9th mo. 1st last, shall be refunded to the producer. Gen. Swayne has issued an order giving the freedmen a lien on the crops for their wages.

The official vote of Georgia has been declared as follows: The registered voters numbered 188,647; the vote cast was 106,410; for the Convention, 102,283; against the Convention, 4127—majority for the Convention, 98,156. The number of whites voting for the Convention was about 36,500.

The States of Arkansas and Florida have voted in favor of holding conventions under the Reconstruction acts.

Savannah is now the leading cotton port, outranking even New Orleans. While the receipts at the latter port from the 1st of the 9th to the 1st of 11th month were but 35,616 bales, they footed up for the same time at Savannah 45,554 bales; at Mobile, 31,170 bales, and at Charleston but 22,919 bales, those of Savannah being nearly double those of Charleston.

The Indians.—Fort Laramie advices of the 12th inst., state a council was held with a few of the Crow Indians on the 11th inst. They desire to remain in their own country. The Sioux were not represented, and will not come to Fort Laramie until next spring, but request General Harney to meet them at Fort Phil. Kearny.

Miscellaneous.—General Rousseau, Governor of the new territory of Alaska, telegraphs that he reached Sitka on the 18th ult., and a formal transfer of Russian America to the United States was made on the same day. All well, and all satisfactory. The revenue cutter Lincoln arrived at Victoria from Sitka on the 11th inst. The weather had been stormy with heavy rains, no less than 37 inches having fallen in the 8th and 9th months. An exploring expedition had returned to Sitka with a large botanical and conchological collection. The party had determined the latitude and longitude of several places.

Disasters happened to 5525 ships and 500 steamers during the first half of 1867, according to the returns of the London Lloyds. Of these 1072 ships and 37 steamers were totally lost, with 687 human lives.

It is understood to be the decision of the Treasury Department that unless the holders of 7-30's shall present them for conversion into five-twenties "at maturity," the option to make such conversion is lost, and the 7-30's will afterwards be paid in greenbacks.

The statement contained in recent dispatches from

Mexico announcing the arrival of General Banks in the city is incorrect. He was recently at his home in Waltham, Mass.

The tornado at Matamoras, on the 7th and 8th of last month, caused loss of property valued at \$5,000,000. Six hundred houses were destroyed, and the ranches for thirty miles around. All the river steamers shared in the destruction. Many persons were killed or injured.

Commander Sands reports to the Navy Department that the meteoric shower on the night of the 14th inst. was the most brilliant since 1833. One thousand meteors were seen in half an hour, and two thousand in the next twenty minutes. Observations with similar results were made at Albany, Chicago, Detroit, and many other places. At Paris the display was very fine. The meteors were so numerous as to defy any attempt at counting them.

Kansas.—Eighty-three representative districts of the State elect twenty-two Democrats, and the remainder Republicans and independents. Forty counties give the following result: For negro suffrage, 7591; against, 16,114; for female suffrage, 6670; against, 16,362; for disfranchising disloyalists, 11,390; against it, 10,268.

The Markets, &c.—The following were the quotations on the 18th inst. *New York.*—American gold 139 U. S. sixes, 1881, 113½; ditto, 5-20, new, 107½; ditto 10-40, 5 per cents, 102½. Superfine State flour, \$8.5 a \$9. Shipping Ohio, \$9.75 a \$10.60; finer brand \$11 a \$15.50. Chicago spring wheat, No. 1, \$2.28 \$2.29; No. 2, \$2.18 a \$2.20; amber State, \$2.70; white Genesee, \$2.97. Canada barley, \$1.59 a \$1.6. Western oats, 80 a 81 cts. Canada rye, \$1.64. Western mixed corn, \$1.33 a \$1.35. Middling uplands cotton, 18; Orleans, 19 cts. Cuba sugar 12 cts.; Havana, 1 cts.; refined, 16½ a 16¾ cts. *Philadelphia.*—Superfine flour, \$7.50 a \$8; extras, \$8.50 a \$9.20; family an fancy, \$10 to \$14. Red wheat, \$2.25 a \$2.55. Rye \$1.63 a \$1.65. Yellow corn, \$1.42. Oats, 73 a 75 cts. Clover-seed, \$7.25 a \$8. Timothy, \$2.50 a \$2.6. Flaxseed, \$2.45. The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at the Avenue Drove-yard reached about 2400. Extra sold at 7½ a 8½ cts. per lb. gross, fair to good, 6 a 7 cts., or common 4 a 5 cts. per lb. gross. About 6000 sheep sold at 4½ a 6 cts. per lb. gross. Of hogs, 5800 sold at \$9 \$10 per 100 lbs. net. *Chicago.*—No. 1 spring wheat \$1.85; No. 2, \$1.74. New corn, 80 a 81 cts.; old, 92 93 cts. Oats, 52 a 54½ cts. *St. Louis.*—Spring wheat \$1.81 a \$1.85; white winter, \$2.40 a \$2.55. Corn, 87 90 cts. Oats, 65 a 67 cts.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Mary Wilson, O., per E. Hollingsworth Agt., \$1.25, to No. 52, vol. 41.

WANTED.

Either an old or new copy of "A short account of long journey from Babylon to Bethel," by Stephen Cris. Either address M. Balderston, 902 Spring Garden St. or Office of "The Friend."

NOTICE.

A suitable Friend and his wife are wanted to superintend and manage the farm and family under the care of the Committee for the gradual Civilization and Improvement of the Indian natives at Tunessassa, Cataraugus Co., New York. Friends who may feel the minds drawn to the service, will please apply to Joseph Elkinton, No. 783 So. Second St., Philadelphia. John M. Kaighn, Camden, N. J. Aaron Sharpless, West Chester, Pa. Richard B. Bailey, Marshallton, Chester Co., Pa. Joseph Scattergood, 413 Spruce Street, Phila.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

NEAR FRANKFORD, (TWENTY-THIRD WARD, PHILADELPHIA) Physician and Superintendent,--JOSHUA H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

Application for the Admission of Patients may be made to the Superintendent, to CHARLES ELLIS, Clerk of the Board of Managers, No. 637 Market Street, Philadelphia, or to any other Member of the Board.

MARRIED, at Friends' Meeting-house, New Garden Chester Co., Pa., on the 13th of 11th month, SAMUEL HALLON, of Willistown, to MARY E., daughter of Miff Cooper, of the former place.

DIED, in this city, on the 25th of 10th month, JAMES HILYARD, Jr., in the 22d year of his age, a member of Burlington Monthly Meeting.

WILLIAM H. PILE, PRINTER,
No. 422 Walnut street.